



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Commentary on Libyan Military Preparations

AB1305105690 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 13 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi has still not learned the lessons of Tine and Bahai. Despite the military defeats his gang of mercenaries have been experiencing daily from the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT], he still intends to launch an attack against our country. Apparently, al-Qadhafi has stepped back in order to have a better take-off.

For several days now, frantic and intensive military preparations have been taking place in Libya. As usual, the Libyan Army has been recruiting and enlisting by force young Libyans and foreigners living in Libya. The enlistment of Libyans has been taking place in the Kufrah region, while foreign recruits come from the Ghanaian, Mauritanian, and Yemeni communities in Libya. These recruits are immediately sent to al-Uyun and Aozou, and then to the Kufrah region for their final destination: Sudan, al-Qadhafi's new gateway into Chad. As you can see, al-Qadhafi is preparing a new attack against our country by increasing the strength of his regular army with the arrival of many Syrian jet fighter pilots as well as those from the Islamic Legion.

In the face of this show of strength, Chad will not remain idle and will react at the appropriate time. It will not be a reflex action, but one of self-defense. As in the past, FANT and the Chadian people will be able to meet this additional Libyan challenge and show the world that a just cause is never lost.

Whatever he does, al-Qadhafi will never win the war against Chad because, as a Chadian politician said, you can never win a war with money in your pocket. Al-Qadhafi's mercenaries are no exception. Sticking to its policy, the Chadian Government is ready to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Chad-Libya territorial dispute

through dialogue and consultation in line with the spirit of the Algiers agreement signed in August 1989 between our two countries. In line with this spirit of readiness, a Chadian Government delegation will leave Ndjamenat for Tripoli today to take part in the fifth session of the Chad-Libya joint commission. Had Libya cooperated, the conflict might have been settled long ago.

Zaire

FLEC Chief Issues Communique on Hostages' Release

AB1305113290 Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT
12 May 90

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 12 May (AFP)—Mr. Henriques Tiago Nzita, leader of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC), stated in an explanatory communique issued today that "the capture of French and Congolese nationals was not an act of piracy and that these persons were captured because they had violated the territory of Cabinda."

The FLEC leader, who is also the head of the Cabinda provisional government, announced that "a military operation had been carried out by the Cabinda Armed Forces (FAC) 20 km deep inside Cabinda, near the border with Congo." During this action, the communique further said, "four French nationals and three Congolese working with the Elf-Congo company were captured for violating Cabindan territory."

"This action was in no way an act of piracy," according to Mr. Tiago Nzita, who explained that the "hostages were released at the request of Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who was acting at the request of French President Francois Mitterrand."

"The Cabinda people have a precise objective, namely the total and unconditional independence of their territory," according to the communique, which concluded: "The release of the French and Congolese hostages should be seen as a purely humanitarian gesture." [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

Campaigns Against TPLF 'Bandits' Described

EA1505215390 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] In a campaign carried out during the week against a weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF] infiltrating group, residents of Gishe Province in Northern Shewa Administrative Area managed to annihilate them all by supporting the revolutionary and popular army in the area. According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, in the popular campaign conducted by residents of the area, they not only destroyed many bandits but also captured several of them. In addition, the campaign center of the administrative area revealed that the people had captured various weapons and property of the bandits.

In a speech today to residents of Rabel Province [Northern Shewa] and its surroundings, Comrade Getachew Abebe, chief administrator of Northern Shewa Administrative Area, said the victory scored by the residents of the area and its surroundings in eliminating the weyane group which had infiltrated their areas was very prestigious. He said the victory had done the country and citizens proud and had played a great role in bringing peace and stability to the area.

It should be recalled that residents of the area had pledged to intensify their struggle and participate in thwarting the destructive mission of the anti-unity weyane group. It should be recalled that when the weyane group infiltrated into Gishe Province, it not only looted property estimated at more than 1,190,000 birr, but also prevented farmers from gathering their harvest on time. The weyane burned crops in the fields estimated at more than 25,000 quintals before they had been harvested.

Orthodox Church Synod Appeals for Peace

EA1205091590 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 10 May 90

[Excerpt] The Holy Synod of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church today called on Ethiopians living both at home and abroad to contribute to efforts under way to restore peace throughout the country and preserve unity and sovereignty.

The urgent appeal was made at the second of the Holy Synod's regular biannual meetings, opened this morning by His Holiness Abune Merkorewos, patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox church. His holiness the patriarch recalled that the church has felt disturbed by the deteriorated security situation in the country and said that it has prayed and continues praying for peace.

The church synod repeated its appeal for great urgency at its current meeting, his holiness said, adding that peace and security are as crucial to the church as they are to the nation as a whole.

Noting that the destructive war touched off in the north is now spreading to neighboring regions, His Holiness Abune Merkorewos stated: Unless this alarming situation is contained in response to the peace call, the lives of innocent Ethiopians are on the line while the country's children will be left homeless. He warned that this fratricidal war not only runs counter to the freedom interests and dignity of the Ethiopian people, but it also paves the way for foreign aggression and interference.

Opposes Eritrean Succession

EA1305132690 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] The biannual regular meeting of the Holy Synod of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church closed today with a statement reaffirming the church's vigorous opposition to the dismemberment of Eritrea from the rest of the country. The meeting, which reviewed in depth the peace and security situation in the country, took note of foreign involvement in attempts towards the disintegration of the country, and called for the immediate end to such misguided and dangerous conspiracies.

The holy synod recalled that the Ethiopian Orthodox Church is as active as [words indistinct] over an end to the fratricidal war in the northern region of the country and that since the peace dialogue was set in motion in September 1989 and called for stepped up efforts to rehabilitating compatriots affected by the conflict. [sentence as heard] The holy synod also disclosed its intention to hold another meeting on relief aid to the millions of people who have fallen victims of natural and man-made calamities.

Indian Cooperation Delegation Arrives 12 May

EA1305132990 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] A four-member Indian delegation led by Mr. (Sheridanstan), junior secretary in charge of economic and technical cooperation in the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India, arrived here today. The delegation will hold talks with an Ethiopian official on mutual cooperation in the economic and technical fields in view of the fact that India [words indistinct] technical cooperation by Ethiopia.

It was noted that a considerable emphasis was given to mutual cooperation between the two countries on economic and technical matters after the visit to India in 1988 of President Mengistu Haile Mariam and a memorandum of understanding was signed between the two countries. Two Indian diesel experts are presently working in the Ethiopian Rift Valley's Development Survey Authority and Water Resources Development

Authority for preparation of a master plan for water resources development in Ethiopia.

State Council's Statement on Investment Decree

*EA1005110190 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 May 90*

[Statement issued by the State Council on the special decree on investment aimed at implementing the new economic policy]

[Text] The longstanding major objective of the people is to ensure that lasting justice, equality, and prosperity flourish; however, a path to development, the common goal of all peoples, is not always clear and direct. Besides having its ups and downs, the road to social development cannot be laid down once and for all.

It can be clearly understood from the current international situation that a country should map out a course of development suitable for its people, but there is very little that can be extracted from another country's development experience. There is a need, therefore, to emphasize that a lasting development strategy for a society should be based on an assessment suitable for that time alone.

The process of our social development has never been and can never deviate far from this strategy. In this respect, it has become necessary to assess our development progress exhaustively and to map out strategies which will correct our weak points and strengthen our good points. The recent 11th regular session of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee is a reflection of this continuous process and effort.

The Central Committee mapped out a development strategy which will open a new chapter to improve the economic and social life of society. There is no doubt that this new economic policy, drawn up after an exhaustive assessment of our country's economic organization and management, will help to lay a reliable foundation for our country's economic, social, and political development and strength.

By assessing properly the objective realities of the present time, the new economic policy has enabled all forces to participate in order to improve the development of the country's economy, where possible, alongside the government. The policy allows each Ethiopian citizen to participate in any sector, individually, in partnership, or in a concession, without any limit on capital. In this respect, it has given them the full right to be private owners or investors [preceding word in English] to build and rent, sell, and lease their modern industries, farms, other production units, economic services, trade enterprises, residences, production and service establishments, and their offices.

It should be recalled that in a bid to give legal status to the new economic policy proposed by the 11th regular session of the WPE Central Committee, the State

Council discussed and approved a special investment decree, which has recently been the object of close study. The special decree clearly stipulates the sectors in which different investors may participate, the benefits they can accrue from their investment, their contribution toward improving the development of the economy, and the structure in which they will be administered. In that respect, the sectors that will be open to all private investors in the current stage of development have been stipulated clearly in the special investment decree. There is no doubt that the agricultural sector should be given priority over the other sectors, for reasons clear to all our citizens.

On that basis, a favorable foundation has been prepared to enable private investors to expand modern farms so that they may participate in the agricultural sector of the economy alongside the farmers who are working individually and collectively, and are helping themselves and their country. It was stated that any investor can have land which is not being used nor occupied by farmers through a concession from the government. Any investor can generate foreign exchange and produce raw materials for the industrial sector, forestry, agro-industrial development, and in various livestock development activities.

Regarding industry, individuals or partnerships can establish factories profitable for them. They can be owners and beneficiaries of the project. Broad opportunities have been opened up for those who produce goods, equipment, and hardware necessary to improve the development of the agricultural and the construction sectors of the economy.

Apart from allowing private investors and partnerships to work alongside government trade organizations in areas of trade such as in agricultural or industrial commodities, local trade, and import-export trade, the decree has also allowed private investors in particular to open branches in the sectors and areas in which they wish to participate; moreover, their full rights to sell, exchange, mortgage, lease, and inherit property and to donate it as a gift have been fully protected by law. The special decree has also prepared conditions which will provide the necessary incentives for those who wish to participate in investment.

Wide-ranging incentives for investment have been introduced for investors, who will invest to improve the country's economic development, provide foreign exchange earnings, create job opportunities, and allow for balanced development in various areas of the country. It has been decreed, therefore, that qualified investors are exempted from any duties when importing their equipment to establish their investments. The decree stipulates that in addition to exemption from duties for initial investments, the investors will be exempt from income tax for up to five years, depending on their contribution toward the general economic development of the country.

It has also been decreed that additional wide-ranging incentives will be provided for investors who help balance development in the rural and urban areas, as well as coastal and hinterland areas, and improve the development of these areas.

Ethiopians living abroad, like any other Ethiopians, have not only been given the right to invest in any sector without restriction, but they can also repatriate their money or profits on their investment in foreign currency, like any foreign investor.

In addition to these incentives, the special decree on income tax approved by the State Council during its recent meeting confirms the implementation of the new economic policy according to this initiative. The income tax on trade will definitely contribute to the development and improvement of investment. Apart from the material benefit the initiative provides for private investors, it demonstrates the government's regard for the economic development of the country, and the role of increased private ownership in that development.

The special decree on investment has also introduced other measures which will further help to strengthen the participation of private investors in the country's economic life. The major investment decision is the establishment of a high-level investment committee to assist in coordinating investment decisions. It will be a permanent office. The committee will be headed by a deputy prime minister and empowered to ensure that the benefits granted to investors by the special decree have been correctly implemented. Accordingly, it will study measures needed to expand investment and make timely decisions. In addition, the committee will carry out studies aimed at reducing bureaucratic problems which investors may encounter, alleviate problems in implementing the decree, study the expansion of investment opportunities, and strengthen and encourage those opportunities. The committee was also given the task of facilitating the planning of policies aimed at improving the country's economic development. In this respect, necessary steps have been taken to avoid administrative and legal obstacles which obstruct the development of investment.

However, besides the publication of legal decrees to tackle all these problems, the participation and struggle of every citizen is required. People should be ready to shoulder their responsibilities in preparing the ground to help themselves, their compatriots, and their country alongside the government, to the best of their abilities and with their wholehearted interest.

It is believed that Ethiopians who have been carrying out various trade activities, and in particular those who have been involved in small-scale industrial development in the economy up to now and who have been making a

commendable contribution to the economy, will continue to participate in national development by combining their wealth and knowledge and by taking advantage of the opportunities the new economic policy have opened up for them.

Ethiopia first!

Special Decree of the State Council, Number 17 of 1982 [Ethiopian calendar, equivalent to 1989-90]

Special Decree on Investment Issued by the State Council

Ethiopia first!

After assessing our country's level of development and evaluating the current international situation, it has been decided that in order to enhance the country's economy and the standard of living in society, the country's economic policy should be directed toward a mixed economic system and management. Government organizations, cooperatives, popular and private institutions, Ethiopian individuals, and investors from abroad will improve productivity and consumer services and will make a greater contribution to the country's economic development through their participation.

Investment based on the above assessment will have a great bearing on the country's economic development. There was a perceived need to formulate opportunities, incentives, and assist contributions toward economic development, and which could provide efficient administration of investments.

The following has been decreed according to Article 83/1 of the Constitution.

Chapter I. General

I. Short Title

This special decree can be cited as the State Council Special Decree on Investment, Number 17/1982.

II. Meaning

In the absence of any other meanings, in this special decree:

1. Capital means money invested in plant, machinery, buildings, and other permanent property, and any monies initially used to start the project.

2. Expansion means the ability to expand the production or services already existing by improving the production or service capacities; the ability to expand production, increase services, or develop new related products or services by opening up other branches. Increasing the capacity to produce 50 percent or more above existing productivity levels can be termed great expansion.

3. A foreign investor is anyone who will invest in Ethiopia using an acceptable foreign currency, or in kind, or both, who has been registered outside Ethiopia, has a legal status, and is an individual foreigner. It can also include Ethiopians who are resident outside Ethiopia.

4. Land means rural land under the control of farmers. Any investor can participate in farming activities. Land includes existing water resources, which will be used for fish farming and other farming, and other development facilities already set up on the land.

5. Farmer-occupied means any land which is under the control of producer cooperatives or individual farmers, and includes other land to be used by the farmer, according to governmental decision.

6. Individual means any human individual or a body which has been given legally one entity.

Chapter 2. Aims of Investment, Investors and Fields Open for Investment

III. Aims of investment. The aims of investment are as follows:

1. to contribute towards the country's economic and social development;
2. to tend the natural resources of the country and utilize them properly;
3. to bring science, technology and expertise into the country;
4. to control the quality and standard of production and services provided;
5. to provide job opportunities for Ethiopians;
6. to generate or save foreign exchange;
7. to provide balanced development in all areas.

IV. Investors

Local or foreign investors listed below can, without any capital restriction, invest according to Clause Five of this special decree:

1. governmental organizations;
2. cooperative societies;
3. popular organizations;
4. any individual;
5. those indicated in trade regulations 212, who are: a) (?individual) partners; b) (?disguised) partners; c) group partners; d) (?dual) partners with two types of responsibilities; e) concessions; and f) private limited companies.

V. Sectors Open to Investment

1. The application of Articles 2, 3, and 4 of this clause notwithstanding, any investor can carry out any trade activities stipulated in the trade regulations.

2. Decree Number 32 of 1982 [Ethiopian calendar, equivalent to 1988-90] of the joint venture decree notwithstanding, the following sectors will be the domain solely of government organizations: a) industrial defense work; b) posts and telecommunications work; c) air, rail, and heavy maritime transport work; and d) radio and television services.

3. It is necessary first to get permission from the Council of Ministers concerning electric power and lighting, to

process tobacco in a factory, to perform banking and insurance services, or provide potable water supplies.

4. The conditions according to which foreign investors will invest in the country will be determined by regulations to be issued by the Council of Ministers.

VI. Agricultural Sectors in Which Any Investor May Participate

1. The following are the agricultural sectors in which any investor may participate: a) agricultural development; b) agro-industries; and c) agricultural services.

2. Any investor can participate in one or more of the above-mentioned sectors.

3. The participation of any investor in any other investment sector does not bar him from participating in the agricultural sectors listed in 6 A.

VII. Land Leasing Agreement

1. The government can lease land for a limited period, according to the leasing agreement, for any investor to use a piece of land for agricultural activities.

2. The rent of the land any investor has leased will be determined by the decisions to be issued by the Council of Ministers.

VIII. On the Size of Land and Rules of the Agreement

1. The size of land to be given initially to any investor will be determined by the rules to be issued by the Council of Ministers, based on the investor's agricultural activity.

2. The number of years for which the investor will enter into an agreement on agricultural land with the authority concerned will be determined by the rules to be issued by the Council of Ministers, based on the investor's agricultural activity.

Chapter 3. Incentives for Investment

IX. Investors Who Qualify for Incentives

Apart from those indicated in the trade regulations, Articles 252/1. (a) and (b), and the conditions stipulated in the articles notwithstanding, any investor participating in agricultural, industrial, construction and hotel services is eligible for all the incentives stipulated in 10 to 13 of this chapter.

X. Exemption From Customs Duty

1. Items listed below, which are imported into the country by an investor who will be starting new investment projects for the first time, will be exempted from government and city council taxes for imported goods. a. agricultural machinery necessary for land preparation, ploughing, harvesting, implements used in animal husbandry or processing products, processing or prepare by-products and any machinery necessary for fish farmers with a first set of spare parts for that machinery;

b. fork lifts, production machinery, equipment necessary for the industrial sector with a first set of spare parts for that machinery, including equipment needed for industrial building work;

c. equipment needed for construction work, cranes and loaders, and vehicles with similar equipment attached to them, excavators, various machinery to prepare land for construction work, and other equipment and the first set of spare parts for the construction sector;

d. as regards hotel services: building materials for hotel services, bar facilities, kitchenware, laundry machinery, cookers and their accessories, dining utensils, guest and bedroom equipment, fire extinguishers for the rooms and their parts and intercoms worth no less than 300,000 birr.

2. When it is confirmed by the authority concerned that any investment is ready for a major expansion program, the duty exemption stipulated in X/1 will be applied.

3. Any item which is imported, the duty on which is exempted, in accordance with this special decree, will:

a. not be sold or transferred to any other person, apart from the person who is exempted from duty. Unless the appropriate duty and tax is paid or transferred to a similar person with duty exemption, it will need the approval of the Finance Ministry for sale or transfer.

b. no item may be imported duty-free if its counterpart is available in the country at a similar price and being of similar quality.

XI. Exemption From Income Tax

1. Investments in the agricultural sector, the capital of which on commencement of production or provision of services:

- a. between 300,000 and 750,000 birr will be exempt for up to two years;
- b. between 750,000 and 2,000,000 birr will be exempt for up to three years;
- c. over 2,000,000 birr will be exempt for up to five years.

2. Investments in the individual sector, the capital of which on commencement of production or provision of services:

- a. between 500,000 and 1,000,000 birr will be exempt for up to two years;
- b. between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 birr will be exempt for up to three years;
- c. over 5,000,000 birr will be exempt for up to five years.

3. on confirmation that a major expansion program has been implemented on the basis of investments made under Sub-Article 1 and 2 of this section, income from the investments indicated in Sub-Articles 1/a or 2/a shall be exempt from income tax for up to one year; from those indicated in Sub-Articles 1/b or 2/b for up to two years; and from those indicated in Sub-Articles 1/c or 2/c for up to three years.

XII. Incentives To Promote Investment in Areas Subject to Particular Interest

1. investments in any agricultural or industrial sectors specified by the Council of Ministers as being of particular interest shall be exempt from income tax for one year following the expiration of the periods of tax exemption stipulated in Section XI.

2. Any hotel established in areas the Council of Ministers specifies as being of particular interest and which meets the standards set by the hotel and tourism commission shall be exempt from income tax for two years from the date of commencement of provision of services.

3. Any investment made in areas the Council of Ministers specifies as being of particular interest: a) if the investment is in agriculture and its capital is less than 300,000 birr; or b) if the investment is in industry and its capital is between 50,000 and 500,000 birr, such investments shall be exempt from income tax for two years.

XIII. Repatriation of Funds

1. Foreign investors may repatriate the following categories of funds in foreign exchange from their incomes in an acceptable currency as follows:

- a. profit accrued from investment;
- b. any funds accruing from the liquidation of investment organizations or by sale of the rights or transfer of investment rights.

2. An investor may repatriate funds accruing from royalties and service charges in respect of agreements concluded or loans, interest rates, payments, and transfers of technology related to his investment in foreign currency.

Chapter 4. Management of Investments

XIV. On establishing the investment committee:

1. An investment committee answerable to the Council of Ministers and hereafter referred to as the committee is established by this special decree.

2. The committee shall have the following members:

- a. economic and financial services sector: deputy prime minister, chairman;
- b. finance minister: member;
- c. internal trade minister: member;
- d. external trade minister: member;
- e. minister heading the Central Planning Office: member;
- f. governor of the National Bank: member;
- g. secretary general of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce: member;
- h. head of relevant department: member;
- i. secretary of the committee: member and secretary.

3. The committee shall have a permanent and fully staffed office.

XV. The Committee's Functions

The committee shall have the following functions:

1. It will decide issues affecting investment incentives submitted by relevant officials.

2. It will in cooperation with the relevant officials study investment methods and policies and other related matters and provide relevant advice.

XVI. Meetings of the Committee

1. The committee will meet when the need for action by it arises.
2. The presence of over 50 percent of its members will constitute a quorum.
3. Decisions will be reached on a majority basis among the members present at the meeting.
4. The committee will work out its own internal rules and regulations.

XVII. Functions of the Committee's Office

The functions of the committee's office will be as follows:

1. It will receive applications for incentives for submission to the committee and convey the latter's decisions to the applicants.
2. It will in cooperation with those concerned collect and collate data on investment incentives and opportunities.

XVIII. On the Issuance of Permits and Cooperation

1. Any office legally authorized to issue permits to investors shall give the relevant decision within 45 days of receiving the investment application.
2. Every government office must cooperate to enable the investor to perform his functions.

Chapter 5. Various Laws

XIX. The pursuit of various types of trade:

1. An investor may engage in more than one type of trade.
2. An investor may set up any number of branches appropriate to his trade activities.
3. An investor must obtain the appropriate licence for any enterprise in accordance with this special decree.

XX. Transfer of Rights to Investment Enterprises

An investor may sell, barter, mortgage, lease, donate or bequeath his rights to his investment enterprise.

XXI. Investment in the Mining Sector of the Economy

Rights to invest and incentives to invest in the mining sector of the economy shall be subject to the relevant mining laws.

XXII. Abrogated Laws

This special decree abrogates the following laws:

1. Decree Number 26/1967 [of 1977] Articles 2 and 3, nationalizing and imposing state control on the means of production.
2. Decree Number 76/1968 [of 1978] on trade activities permissible to private owners.
3. Decree Number 30/1982 [of 1989] on the development of small-scale industries.
4. Decree Number 31/1982 [of 1989] on the development of hotel services.
5. Decree Number 47/1967 [of 1977] Article 20 Sub-Article 1 nationalizing and imposing state control on urban land and extra houses.

XXIII. Non-Applicable Laws

The following laws are non-applicable to issues stipulated by this special decree.

1. a) Decree Number 31/1967 [of 1977] Articles 4, 7, and 16 issued on nationalizing and imposing (state control) on rural land; b) Decree Number 47/1967 [of 1977] Article 11 nationalizing and imposing state control on urban land and extra houses.

2. any law contradicting this law.

XXIV. The date on which this special decree shall be in force: This special decree shall be in force from the date on which it is published in the official gazette.

[Dated] 6 May 1990, Addis Ababa

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Buthelezi Calls on ANC To Avoid Natal Talks

*MB1205224590 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 May 90*

[Text] KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi says there will be no peace in Natal/KwaZulu unless the African National Congress excludes itself from the negotiations process in this area.

Dr. Buthelezi was reacting to an article by a United Democratic leader, Mr. Mkhuzeli Jack, in Washington. Mr. Jack said in the article that any attempt to involve Dr. Buthelezi in the Natal negotiations process would give him credibility and that he must instead be isolated.

According to Dr. Buthelezi, it is strange the the world does not realize what the causes of the violence in Natal are, while people also imply that they want to use violence and intimidation to deprive him of his support and his right to participate in the negotiations process.

Buthelezi Says ANC Remarks 'Counterproductive'

*MB1305112290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called on Nelson Mandela to lead his colleagues away from confrontation between blacks [words indistinct] at Ulundi, the Inkatha leader singled out ANC [African National Congress] associates for making comments which he described as counterproductive to good relations. He said COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] General Secretary Jay Naidoo had accused him unjustly of being a murderer and a stumbling block to peace.

Buthelezi also called on ANC Natal leader Harry Gwala to understand that his action in pressurizing Mandela to cancel talks with Buthelezi was destructive to the prospects of peace. Buthelezi rededicated himself to seeking friendship with the ANC and the National Party.

Buthelezi Assures Inkatha Representation at Talks

*MB1405165890 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has assured Inkatha members they will be represented at the negotiating table. Peter auf der Heyde reports:

[Begin Auf der Heyde recording] Speaking during his budget speech, Chief Buthelezi said that blacks were busy negotiating equality between the races. He reiterated his earlier calls that the negotiating table must be surrounded by representatives of all political parties. He said that Inkatha will be there, carrying its message into the new South Africa through this process.

Answering allegations that Inkatha was part of the system, the chief minister said that people had forgotten or ignored the reality that the devil had to be beaten in his own arena before an overall victory could be achieved. Had kwaZulu bowed to pressure to take independence, the Confederation

of Southern African States would have come into existence, and the government's homeland policy would have succeeded, he said. [end recording]

'Tension' Evident Between KaNgwane, KwaZulu

*MB1505085190 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] There is further evidence of tension between the leaders of the kaNgwane and kwaZulu homelands. Carmel Rickard has the details:

[Begin Rickard recording] Opening kwaZulu's conservation week, Buthelezi said Mabuza had ridden on the back of kwaZulu in the earlier earlier. That was when Pretoria was taken to court over the issue of incorporating Ingwavuma and kaNgwane into Swaziland.

Mabuza had earlier thrown in the towel over the incorporation issue but then joined kwaZulu's legal efforts to fight incorporation of his territory. The matter went from the supreme court to the appellate division before finally being settled against Pretoria.

Buthelezi went on to complain that Mabuza has now donated large sums of money to a pro-African National Congress party in Ingwavuma even though this party was opposed to Inkatha. Also in his speech, Buthelezi has urged that natural resources should not be taken for granted and he praised the kwaZulu Bureau for Natural Resources for its conservation work. [end recording]

AWB Official Threatens To Kill ANC Member

*MB1505093490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] The Johannesburg leader of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (Leonard Venendal) has threatened to kill ANC [African National Congress] member Hein Grosskopf.

(Venendal), who is being sought in Namibia in connection with two murders, says if Grosskopf is given amnesty to return to South Africa, he will be eliminated by AWB special units. Grosskopf is alleged to have been behind a number of acts of terrorism, including the Wits [University of the Witwatersrand] command blast in 1987 in which 68 people were injured.

(Venendal) says he is not speaking for the AWB but in his personal capacity. He claims that he is in charge of what he calls the AWB's special units and not AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche.

Treurnicht Denies Remarks on De Klerk Tour

*MB1405165090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1554 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Cape Town, 14 May (SAPA)—The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, denied reports on Monday claiming that he had said the state

president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, had placed the interests of other countries before his own.

An SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] report of a public meeting held in Yellow Wood Park in Durban on Friday [11 May] night was distributed by SAPA. It said Dr. Treurnicht questioned Mr. de Klerk's reasons for his European tour, claiming he tried to gain foreign support by placing the interests of other countries over that of his own people.

The report resulted in widespread criticism of Dr. Treurnicht who has challenged the accuracy of the report. He had not used the words attributed to him, he said.

"I said I was not sour about invitations the state president received and in fact felt it important that the state president be invited abroad by other heads of state," Dr. Treurnicht said.

"But, just as I had done in Parliament, I asked the question: At what price?"

The question had to be answered in the light of the unconditional unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and the unconditional release of Mr. Nelson Mandela and other security prisoners, Dr. Treurnicht said.

Commentary Hails De Klerk's European Reception

MB1405153190 Johannesburg International Service in English 1150 GMT 14 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The cordial reception given to President F.W. de Klerk in Paris at the start of his visit to nine European countries, together with other significant shifts in stance toward South Africa, are encouraging signs that South Africa is coming in from the cold.

The climate overseas toward the country is obviously changing, and, as seems to be the way with change these days, it is happening fast. The danger in situations of this kind is that those who hesitate in their response to the change can be left behind. The rest of Africa should take care that not does not get out of step with European countries in its approach to what is happening in South Africa.

There is obviously widespread recognition in Europe for the new course in which South Africa has been steered by President de Klerk. The bold and courageous initiatives he has taken to finally end apartheid and set in motion the process which will result in a new constitution fair to all the people of South Africa have been acknowledged.

Evidence of this was the warm and extended reception accorded him by President Francois Mitterrand at the Palais d'Elysee last week. There is little doubt that President de Klerk has made his mark in Paris. The media have been little short of euphoric. South Africa is

now in the waiting room of Europe. This is primarily due to the courage of its president, says the socialist newspaper LE MONDE.

For his part, President de Klerk told newsmen he believed South Africa and France would become partners in the economic development of southern Africa. France, with its continued development in Africa, had a major role to play in African economic development. Because of South Africa's position on the continent, it is well placed to become a partner with France in this development.

In the past few days, Denmark has announced that it is to open an embassy in Pretoria. Spain is to resume cargo flights to South Africa, and the Netherlands, for years one of Pretoria's most vehement critics, has proposed a gradual lifting of sanctions by the European Community. Other countries, sensing that embargoes are beginning to lift, will not want to be the last to end sanctions and to engage in profitable trade and normal relations with the emerging new South Africa.

PAC Wants Constitution Suspended Before Talks

MB1405195690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1946 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Umtata, 14 May (SAPA)—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] wants the Constitution suspended as a first step toward peace talks and will not back down on its demand for one-man one-vote. This was stated by the organisation's publicity secretary, Mr. Benny Ntebele in Umtata at the weekend, according to a SAPA correspondent.

Speaking at an impromptu press conference during the PAC leadership's 3 day visit to the Transkei, Mr. Ntebele refused to confirm or deny reports that preparations were being made for a meeting between the PAC and the SA Government.

Asked if it was true that PAC was now regarded as a radical, extremist, and sometimes even racist, organisation, Mr. Ntebele said these allegations were untrue. "We have never been extremist but we are uncompromising in our demands," he said.

As well as attending the funeral in Transkei of a top PAC member, Mr. Synod Madlebe, the executive also held what one source described as "a crucial meeting". They also met the chairman of the Transkei Military Council, Major General Bantu Holomisa and senior officials from his Department of Foreign Affairs.

Gross Domestic Product Drops for Second Quarter

MB1405141090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Pretoria, 14 May (SAPA)—The seasonally adjusted total real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dropped for the second consecutive quarter, the Central Statistical Services [CSS] announced on Monday.

According to preliminary indicators released, the GDP dropped by 1.4 per cent in the first quarter 1990 against a decline of 1.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1989, both at annual rates and at market prices.

The seasonally adjusted real GDP of the non-agricultural sector declined by 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1990 compared with the fourth quarter of 1989. The real production of the mining sector dropped sharply in the first quarter and contributed greatly to the decline.

The GDP at current prices for the first quarter will be published in a separate news release, the CSS says.

The estimates exclude for the first time the national accounts estimates of Namibia. The difference between the figures thus reflects the exclusion of Namibia and is not as result of the revision of the estimates.

Louw Reiterates Registration Act 'Unacceptable'

*MB1405174190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1708 GMT 14 May 90*

[Excerpt] Parliament, 14 May (SAPA)—South Africa's race classification law was unacceptable, totally inflexible and undoubtedly discriminatory, and the government wanted to get rid of it as soon as possible, the minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Gene Louw, said on Monday.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he said, however, that a moratorium on the act was impractical, and that it could not be scrapped immediately as it formed part of the ongoing constitutional debate. In the interim his department would try to apply it with commiseration and as much compassion as was humanly possible. There were no legal provisions for a moratorium, as requested in the debate by Mr. Desmond Lockey (LP [Labor Party] Northern Cape).

The Population Registration Act was completely out of step with the dynamic constitutional developments under way in South Africa. It contained totally inflexible definitions, and the present Constitution was based on it. It was very clear it had to be amended together with the Constitution.

"We cannot enter a new constitutional dispensation while retaining the contents of this act...its description of race, of groups is simply unacceptable." The act left no room for freedom of choice.

He wanted to say outright that it was becoming extremely difficult for him to make decisions on re-classification applications, because free association of people was becoming a pattern of everyday life in SA.

It was becoming harder to decide whether a person was accepted by another group or merely tolerated. He treated cases sympathetically. "But we can't be too lenient because the act is on our statute books and there will always be pressure from members of the receiving group." [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Minister Louw Reports Plans for 1991 Census

*MB1405143690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1349 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Parliament, 14 May (SAPA)—Between 45,000 and 50,000 enumerators would be needed for the next population census, to be held on March 7, 1991, the minister of home affairs, Mr. Gene Louw, said on Monday.

Introducing debate on his budget vote, he said that in preparation a network of nine control offices and 48 census offices had already been set up. This would be in operation until about the middle of next year.

A total of 250 staff had already been appointed to do preparatory work and it was intended to appoint a further 170.

For the first time local authorities were being paid to assist with the census.

So far 17 white and 23 black local authorities had said they would help.

Survey on Black Population Figures

*MB1405164290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1453 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Pretoria, 14 May (SAPA)—South Africa's black population totalled an estimated 21.3 million people in November 1989, of whom more than 20 percent were unemployed, according to the current population survey.

Males accounted for 52 percent of the total black population and women 48 percent, the Central Statistical Services said on Monday.

Of the total male population 39.1 per cent were economically active, with an unemployment rate of 8 per cent.

In the case of women, 23.7 percent of the total female population were economically active with an unemployment rate of 15.3 percent.

Only 2.5 percent of the black population resided in the Western Cape, while 28.9 percent lived in Natal/KwaZulu and 22.5 percent in the PWV (Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging) area.

The highest concentration of economically active blacks was in the PWV region—32.9 percent—followed by Natal/KwaZulu (22.5 percent) and the Western Cape (3 percent).

Chikane Criticizes Right-Wing Mobilization

*MB1405193390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1920 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 May (SAPA)—The open mobilisation of the rightwing was condemned "in the strongest possible terms" on Monday by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Frank Chikane.

In a statement to SAPA, Mr. Chikane called on the government to take immediate action against the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB—Afrikaner Resistance Movement] which, he said, had been allowed to mobilise with impunity in direct contravention of security legislation.

Mr. Chikane was commenting on reports and pictures in Sunday newspapers showing armed and uniformed AWB "commando leaders" receiving military training on a Transvaal farm.

"The security legislation has been used, and continues to be used, to repress and outlaw the armed struggle conducted by the liberation movements," he said.

"The obvious conclusion is that the state is reluctant, for political ends, to prosecute white South Africans.

"The security legislation is fundamentally unjust in that in its application it protects transgressors who are white and discriminates against those who are black."

"In the interests of peace, and the successful outcome of talks with the ANC [African National Congress], I urge President de Klerk and his government to take immediate action to curb this development.

"To allow it to continue unchecked at a time when the government is preparing to negotiate the cessation of hostilities is to court disaster and could lead to the irreversible breakdown of the peace talks."

Katlehong Association Protests Police Action

MB1405194990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1914 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Katlehong, 14 May (SAPA)—The Katlehong Civic Association [KCA] has condemned Sunday's [13 May] police action in the township where tear smoke was used to disperse a protest march.

A KCA spokesman, who asked not to be named, told SAPA on Monday that one person was injured when police fired tear gas during a demonstration against the town council's cutting off of the township's electricity. "The police action against peaceful protesters... legitimates all our actions in defence of our people," the spokesman said.

Monday's official SA Police unrest report said a protest march was held in the township and tear gas used to disperse the group.

Other reported incidents included the petrol-bombing of the mayor's house. A municipal policeman guarding the house dispersed the attackers with a round of shotgun fire. It was not clear if this incident was connected to the protest march.

The Katlehong Town Council cut off electricity in the township following a rent boycott which began on March 7, according to the KCA spokesman. He said the rent boycott was called to demand the resignation of town councillors.

Health Union Official Assesses Agreement Response

MB1405132890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1155 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 May (SAPA)—The national organiser of NEHAWU (National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union), Monde Mditshwa, says the union is satisfied with the response of hospital workers to last Thursday's [10 May] agreement between the union and the TPA [Transvaal Provincial Administration] that ended the hospital strike, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio news reports.

Mr. Mditshwa said on Monday no serious violations of the agreement by workers were reported, while the union had so far received no complaints from the TPA. He said the smooth return to work could be ascribed to the fact that many striking workers remained on hospital premises and were well informed about the outcome of the negotiations.

Terreblanche Assures Vlok on Commando Formations

MB1405133890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1246 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Cape Town, 14 May (SAPA)—The purpose behind forming the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB—Afrikaner Resistance Movement] commandos was not to build a second army, but to teach people to defend themselves against possible ANC [African National Congress] or communist attacks, the leader of the AWB, Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, said on Monday.

Speaking after a two hour meeting with the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, Mr. Terreblanche said the AWB did not believe in violence, but would defend itself at all costs.

"No force in the world can stop a Boer from defending himself. You cannot make a bandit of a man if, for the love of God and his country, he prepares to defend himself."

The talks had taken place in a friendly atmosphere and centered around the situation of white mineworkers in Welkom, violence underground and intimidation of mineworkers.

Concern was also expressed by the AWB on black miners arming themselves and that some black members of the SA Police had taken part in intimidation activities. Mr. Terreblanche said the minister had undertaken to investigate these complaints thoroughly.

A joint statement issued after the meeting said Mr. Vlok would hold talks with the Chamber of Mines and the white mineworkers union on aspects of safety for the union members as well as all other miners who were under threat.

Mr. Terreblanche had assured the minister that the establishment of commandos was not for the purpose of forming a second army.

The AWB's motive was defensive, not offensive neither was its intention to establish its own police force.

It was agreed that further meetings would take place when necessary.

Monday's meeting was held as a result of a request from the minister to discuss the safety of whites in South Africa.

Mr. Terreblanche's delegation consisted of Mr. Blikkies Blignaut, AWB Goldfields leader, and Mr. Dirk Ackermann, chief of Aquilla, the security arm of the AWB. Mr. Vlok was accompanied by his administrative secretary, Colonel Tienie Cronje, and his press liaison officer, Brigadier Leon Mellett.

Welkom Boycott Continues; No Resolution Seen

*MB1405134690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Bloemfontein, 14 May (SAPA)—The consumer boycott in Welkom is continuing and all indications are that it will not be called off by the town's black community soon.

Blacks could not reach a consensus at the weekend and another meeting will be held in the Thabong Township on Wednesday [16 May] night to decide on the issue.

A spokesman who represented the township residents in a discussion with Minister of Law and Order Mr. Adriaan Vlok last week said on Monday interested parties in the community held "many meetings" at the weekend to decide on the continuation of the boycott.

He added, however, that a "great deal of misunderstanding" was evident among the different organisations, such as the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], who attended the meetings.

One of the serious stumbling blocks was the statement by Minister Vlok that the police would "grab hold" of people who intimidated blacks in Welkom, which had caused confusion.

"What is this intimidation?" he asked. "Is it blacks or whites who want to keep the town white at night?"

He said although many meetings had been held over the weekend, they were still not closer to a solution and the boycott would continue, possibly into next week. "Everything depends on what is decided on at Wednesday's meeting."

The Democratic Party [DP] has appealed to black members and supporters of the party to wear their DP insignia and rosettes when they do their shopping in the town.

Dr. Rhet Kahn, chairman of the party in Virginia in the [Orange] Free State, said intimidation by boycotters was taking place and appealed to them to leave those wearing

the DP insignia alone. He said definite proof of intimidation of ordinary citizens existed and quoted an incident in which a DP member was forced to drink a bottle of milk she had bought and then eat the plastic container.

"We also know of a man in Virginia who was forced to swallow the entire bottle of tablets he had bought at a chemist. According to our information the man died afterwards from the overdose. This sort of behaviour is undemocratic and we cannot approve of it," Dr. Kahn said.

Mr. Hennie Muller, leader of Blanke Veiligheidsbeweging (white security movement) in Welkom, said the Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging [AWB—Afrikaner Resistance Movement] was possibly spreading malicious reports to create tension among Welkom residents. He said the AWB had little support in the town and was using this tactic to draw attention to itself.

Mr. Muller denied "very vehemently" rumours Welkom was sitting on a time bomb of racial violence. "The town is peaceful. A war is not going to break out here," he said.

Soweto Police Report Operation Arrest Figures

*MB1405173590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1712 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, 14 May (SAPA)—Altogether 1,142 people were arrested by police in their "Operation Watchdog" exercise in Soweto from April 30 to Monday (today) compared to 1,558 in the same period last year.

Protea Police Station's Captain Joseph Ngqobeni told SAPA more than 9,539 cars were searched at roadblocks, 492 business premises and 164 private homes were visited, 64 stolen vehicles were recovered, 56 summons were issued, 31 suspected stolen cars were recovered, and arrests ranged from possession of ammunition to rape, robbery and housebreaking.

He said the narcotics bureau confiscated 391 litres of beer, some dagga [marijuana] and mandrax tablets, and arrested 32 people and charged 31 people during the past week.

There were 11 murders in Soweto at the weekend, five attempted murders, 26 cases of armed and other robberies, 19 rapes, 32 thefts, 21 vehicles were stolen, 31 cases of housebreaking and theft, and 15 other crimes such as being in possession of unlicensed firearms or ammunition.

Police Issue Unrest Report 15 May

*MB1505082390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0807 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] Pretoria, 15 May (SAPA)—SA [South African] Police liaison in Pretoria reported the following unrest-related incidents throughout the country over the past 24 hours:

At Old Crossroads (Cape Town) unknown persons fired shots at a private dwelling. A black woman was wounded in the head and a black man was wounded in the chest.

In the same area, unknown attackers opened fire on the police with automatic weapons. A special constable was wounded in the head. Police drove the attackers off with rifle and shotgun fire.

It is unknown whether any of the attackers were hit. The body of an off-duty special constable was also found at the scene.

At Thembelihle (Vrede) a number of incidents were reported. The council hall was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In another incident, a councillors motor vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. Police arrested two men in connection with the incident.

On occasions, police used tearsmoke to disperse illegal gatherings, stone-throwing mobs and persons manning road-barricades. No injuries were reported.

At Ixopo (Natal) police found the body of a 30 year old black man. He had apparently been stabbed to death with an assegai.

At Pietermaritzburg, the body of a black man was found at a firm in the industrial area. He had been burnt to death by way of the so-called "necklace" method. His charred body was unrecognisable.

At Botleng (Delmas) the following incidents which occurred during the past weekend, were reported:

A group of blacks stoned and damaged a private vehicle which was driven by a white man. He was taking his black workers home. The man fired a number of shots with his private firearm and a youth was wounded and arrested.

A policeman's house was damaged in a petrol-bomb attack. A man was arrested in connection with the incident.

Two tractors were extensively damaged in separate incidents. One was set alight and the other was attacked with a petrol bomb.

A post office vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

The administrative offices were extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

A truck was set alight and extensively damaged.

A general store was extensively damaged in a petrol-bomb attack.

A shop was set alight and extensively damaged.

A 15 year old youth was arrested after a mob threw petrol-bombs at a policeman's private vehicle.

In a number of other incidents reported in the area, a truck was set alight and extensively damaged, stones were thrown at police who used tearsmoke to disperse the mobs, and a private dwelling was damaged in a petrol-bomb attack. No injuries were reported.

At Maokeng (Kroonstad) a number of incidents were reported. On a few occasions, police used tearsmoke to disperse mobs of stone-throwers. Stones were thrown at policemen and police vehicles. On one occasion, a policeman was injured. A private vehicle was damaged in a stoning incidents.

At Imbali (Pietermaritzburg) police arrested two men after they had allegedly set fire to a private dwelling. The house was extensively damaged.

At Paddock (near Port Shepstone) a large mob of blacks went to a kraal in the area. They locked a 52 year old black man and his 22 year old daughter in a hut and then set the hut alight. The man and his daughter burnt to death and the hut was destroyed.

At Khutsong (Oberkolzer) a police patrol came across a private vehicle which had been set alight. The vehicle was extensively damaged.

At Ikageng (Potchefstroom) a number of incidents were reported. Most of the incidents involved stones being thrown at police vehicles and buses. On two occasions, police used rubber bullets to disperse mobs.

In one incident, a policeman's house was extensively damaged when a large mob of youths attacked the dwelling with stones and petrol-bombs.

In another similar incident, a private house was also extensively damaged.

In a further incident, a large mob of youths attacked the mayor's house with stones. The mayor drove the attackers off with pistol fire. No injuries were reported to the police.

Comoros**President To Reinstate Dismissed Civil Servants***EA0505102290 Moroni Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar, the president of the Republic, has just decided this morning to reinstate civil servants and state employees who had been subject to political measures.

Since the era of former President Ahmed Abdallah, these people had been either suspended, dismissed, or removed from their jobs without due process, such as the communication of cases and an appearance before the disciplinary council. These people, then, are now automatically reinstated in their jobs. Their careers will be reconstituted normally from the date of their dismissals to the date of the signing of the present decree. This reconstitution of careers will not, however, include reimbursement of lost salaries.

Committed to 'Comprehensive Reforms'*AB1205080290 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1600 GMT 10 May 90*

[Text] In the Comoros, President Djohar makes a U-turn toward a strong-arm program and comprehensive reforms.

When a President Commits Himself. This is a headline in the latest issue of the Comoran *AL WATWANY*, referring to Mr. Said Mohamed Djohar's last speech during the traditional 'Id al-Fitr ceremony speech, which appealed to many people and which is stimulating discussion in public places.

A political speech has never, indeed, caused such passion, or at least such comment, in the archipelago. Everybody is convinced of President Djohar's willingness to reshape the political and economic life of this country, which has been ruined by corruption and the embezzlement of public funds.

The Comoran president described himself as resolutely determined to implement his election promises, notably the democratization of political life and the rehabilitation of economic and financial life. With that in mind, he asks Comorans to assist him and to give him the necessary time to set up the mechanism required for what he called the new Comoran deal. And in order to achieve success, dialogue and consultation remain the best means.

On the establishment of a multiparty system—an inevitable step to put an end to arbitrary action—President Djohar is to get in touch with the most significant political trends of the country to promote the adherence of all to a national pact for the respect of freedoms.

These promises do not, however, exclude the Mayotte issue. Here, Djohar's government also intends to keep and consolidate the peaceful means of dialogue and consultation. The government considers it a duty to get

in touch with all concerned, notably the Mahorians. It also intends to reactivate the proceedings of the OAU ad hoc committee in charge of the case.

Moreover, the head of state launched a formal appeal to France to examine more carefully again the Mayotte problem, a problem which will undoubtedly be the main issue of talks between President Francois Mitterrand and President Said Mohamed Djohar on 12 June.

Lesotho*** China Severs Diplomatic Relations With Kingdom***90P40037 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portugues
10 Apr 90 p 3*

[Text] Last Saturday the People's Republic of China decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Lesotho, according to a Chinese spokesman. The decision came in the wake of Lesotho's recognition of Taiwan, which constitutes an integral part of continental China.

The Chinese spokesman added that news of the decision was forwarded to Lesotho authorities by the trade attache at the Chinese Embassy in Maseru.

According to the same source, the trade attache mentioned that Lesotho had, in 1983, recognized China as a sole and indivisible nation.

This small African country is the fourth with which China severed diplomatic relations for the same reason. The other three are Grenada, Belize, and Liberia.

Madagascar**Further Reportage, Commentary on Coup Bid****Minister Describes 'Incidents'***EA1405105490 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1626 GMT 13 May 90*

[Communique read by Jean-Claude Rahaga, minister of information, ideological information, and cooperative development—live or recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I am addressing listeners directly because some incidents have occurred at the National Broadcasting Headquarters [words indistinct], because an attempt to seize control of this National Broadcasting Headquarters by force has been witnessed again.

The [words indistinct] is as follows: The program started on the radio as usual, at 0600. After the program for the [word indistinct] Christians and as the program for Catholics—Father Martial had only just spoken the name of God—started, a woman's voice was heard, reading a communique which interrupted the Catholic religious program.

Shortly before that, at 0630, a group of about 13 armed people, including two women, entered the National Broadcasting Headquarters by force. After entering, they captured the civil servants who were performing their duties. They took the studio by force, threatened the technician on duty with their guns, and seized the microphone. They came in with a prerecorded tape, which they broadcast directly.

The main content of the message was a political communique. The broadcast of the communique started at 0635; it was read in French. The invaders—those anarchists—described themselves as the liberators of the Malagasy people. Those [words indistinct] reported that the revolutionary government was dismantled [words indistinct]. They appealed to people throughout Madagascar to hail the news, which they described as good news.

They [words indistinct] and insulted the name of President Didier Ratsiraka and praised highly a few foreigners who had behaved badly in the country, and who were consequently expelled from Madagascar.

The broadcast [words indistinct] until about 0710. Then, those in charge and the technicians took the appropriate measures [words indistinct] transmitter.

[Words indistinct] around the radio headquarters, Anosy [area in Antananarivo], there were people distributing pamphlets, with megaphones in their hands, hanging out placards. Those who led the demonstration in the compound of Radio Madagascar, Anosy, tried to stir up the people and the revolutionary government [as heard].

The security forces advanced near the radio headquarters and [words indistinct] hostages were also [word indistinct] those terrorists. The hostages included technicians, (?journalists), the the assistant director and his family. Among them [words indistinct].

The lives of all the hostages were safeguarded. The 13 people who carried out the assault were arrested with their weapons. They are now being interrogated and will appear in court.

Everything is calm here in Radio Madagascar, Anosy, now. In the meantime, however, there were groups of people in the city's streets planning to rob as usual during [words indistinct]. The security forces, however, made efforts to restore peace.

What I would like to say is this: This is the second time this year that groups of people have behaved [words indistinct] and gone beyond what is tolerable. National Radio Broadcasting has been seized by force by people pretending to be acting on behalf of the people. This is a (?usurpation), these are mere deceptions, terrorism, and methods used to tarnish the institutions elected by the people.

What is surprising is that those [words indistinct] people included people who had already taken part in the assault on Radio Madagascar in July last year. Among them [words indistinct] (?in jail). The revolutionary

government will not [word indistinct] the present attempt to undermine democracy in the country.

The government will always shoulder its responsibilities. Who is profiting from the present acts aimed at bringing disorder? Who can deny that new initiatives are being experienced in the country's national life in various fields? In the political field for example, we [words indistinct] successive elections, during which [words indistinct]. Liberalization in the creation of political parties [words indistinct] people expressed their views on national affairs. That is what we have at the present time, [words indistinct] then clear. There is an intention to disrupt all this.

Would people who say they respect and support democracy carry out acts of banditry, seizing by force ordinary employees and their families, like this? It is also clear now that it is the economic rehabilitation, the participation of national and foreign investors, which are [words indistinct]. Why mention the names of foreigners who have already been expelled from Madagascar? [Words indistinct] those who want to destabilize the government in its present efforts. They know that national economic development is progressing. Those eternal recalcitrants also know that there are many investors or businessmen now who are ready to work in Madagascar. Over 100 have applied, 20 have already been approved, or more precisely [words indistinct]. That is what those people would like to [word indistinct].

Although the present acts of disrupting people's homes and daily lives in the center of Antananarivo [words indistinct]. Although the present acts [words indistinct] may surprise the majority of the people, the Army, the national gendarmerie, national police, and officials from (?the judiciary), and decentralized communities [local government], however, have shouldered their responsibilities with [word indistinct], competence and by various means. That is why the issue was solved within a short time.

I therefore appeal to [words indistinct], those who are in Antananarivo and surroundings, [words indistinct] to be vigilant and always to assist the security forces as (?already seen). Thank you.

Rahaga on Current Situation

*LD1405173690 Paris International Service in French
1230 GMT 14 May 90*

[Excerpt] We asked the Malagasy Minister of Information Jean Claude Rahaga who he thought took part in the famous commando raid. Here is his reply to (Yves Roque):

[Begin recording] [Rahaga] There were students, workers, a few other unemployed people; there were two young women among them. The average age was 25.

[Roque] Do you know what led them to form this commando?

[Rahaga] I have simply said that it could have been the work of a group or tendency wanting to disrupt the situation in Madagascar now that we accept investors, now that we have introduced not only the freedom to set up parties but also the abolition of censorship. Perhaps the opponents are outflanked on the question of a program: I am saying perhaps the opponents, unless there are other—I don't know—other forces somewhere.

[Roque] On the economic level, at a time when investors are coming to assess their chances in Madagascar, is this not a bit annoying?

[Rahaga] We don't think so, insofar as the security forces took things in hand again very efficiently and very quickly and all the same that can only serve to reassure both national public opinion and the investors. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Marxist Party Supports Ratsiraka

EA1405151290 Antananarivo Domestic Service in Malagasy 1638 GMT 13 May 90

[Excerpts] Apart from the communique read by the information minister, there were also communiqués issued by various political parties which came in to us at Malagasy Radio-Television. We are going to read them for you. [passage omitted]

Communique from the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence/Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution [AKFM/KDRSM—pro-President Ratsiraka, Marxist] Political Bureau. The AKFM-KDRSM Political Bureau held a meeting at its headquarters after having been informed of the incident this morning, 13 May 1990, on the forcible entry into the Radio Madagascar building, Anosy, by some people. They broadcast that President Ratsiraka and his institutions had been overthrown and that the Malagasy Democratic Republic and all its institutions had been dismantled.

The AKFM/KDRSM fully condemns this action, which only [words indistinct] was aimed at causing disturbances in the country and leading the Malagasy people toward [words indistinct].

The AKFM/KDRSM Political Bureau accordingly appeals to the mass members of the party and those of the democratic [words indistinct] working together with the AKFM/KDRSM, to remain calm, as national life is continuing peacefully, in accordance with the communique already issued by the Malagasy Government itself on the radio today, Sunday, at 1100 AM [0800 GMT]. [passage omitted]

Presidential Adviser on Coup

EA1405192290 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 14 May 90

[Excerpts] The Comoros' membership in the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar is in

question. This is what the head of state said this afternoon when he received a delegation consisting of the chairman of the agency's board and the special adviser to President Ratsiraka of Madagascar, Mr. Nirina Andriamanerasoa. [passage omitted]

The delegation, which included the special adviser to the Malagasy president and which arrived in the federal capital this morning on board a special plane, returned shortly after the talks with President Said Mohamed Djohar. We made use of this Malagasy official's visit to Moroni to find out more about the current situation on the large island of Madagascar, and about the fate of the perpetrators of the forcible takeover.

[Begin recording] [Andriamanerasoa] Thirteen people have been arrested and now investigations are underway. What are the motives behind it? Nobody knows yet. Investigations are underway, but the 13 people who took part in the takeover have all been arrested. [Words indistinct] under investigation now.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was there a statement by President Ratsiraka following the forcible takeover?

[Andriamanerasoa] No, no, no, there was a statement by the information minister [words indistinct].

'Coup' Attempt Described

EA1405191890 Mayotte Radio France Overseas in French 1600 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Peace returned to Madagascar today after an extraordinary day yesterday, a day marked by the temporary seizure of the national radio headquarters by an unknown group of commandos. The commando group, 11 rebels, announced the fall of President Didier Ratsiraka. That immediately provoked street incidents, causing three deaths, according to witnesses, or about 50 deaths according to the Paris-based Malagasy opposition group. No special deployment of troops was visible this morning on the streets of Antananarivo. No final toll of the incidents has been published by the authorities, 24 hours after the events. Yesterday, a crowd of about 8,000 people—sympathizers of the rebels and onlookers—was dispersed violently by the security forces in front of the national radio building. Other incidents—street clashes—broke out in several areas of the capital.

It is worth noting that the takeover by force and its political slant remain totally unexplained. The only thing we know is that the group of commandos spoke out on behalf of a Republican Committee of Public Salvation, a group until then unknown on the large island. It asked Jean Rakotoarison, a retired general and former Army chief of staff, to seize power. He declined the offer. For several years, Jean Rakotoarison was chairman of the Military Development Committee, one of the ruling bodies of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

3 Bystanders Reportedly Killed

EA1405214890 Mayotte Radio France Overseas
in French 1500 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] In our region, peace returned to Madagascar today after the extraordinary day yesterday marked by the temporary seizure of the national radio broadcasting headquarters by an unknown group of commandos.

No final toll of the incidents, however, has been published by the authorities 24 hours after the events. According to witnesses—including local journalists—three people were killed and several others injured when the security forces dispersed a crowd of seven to eight thousand people in front of the radio building.

Editor Interviewed

LD1405101390 Paris International Service in French
0630 GMT 14 May 90

[Telephone interview with Stephane Jacob, editor in chief of MIDI-MADAGASCAR, by unidentified studio announcer—live]

[Text] [Announcer] We now have on the line the editor in chief of the Malagasy daily MIDI-MADAGASCAR, Stephane Jacob. The first question after the attempted coup d'etat and the attempted riot that followed it is: What is the situation in the streets of the capital this morning? Is it calm?

[Jacob] Complete calm has returned to the capital. Most of the shops have opened. Housewives have gone to market as usual. Workers are coming and going by different means of public transport. It seems that everything has returned to normal.

[Announcer] Did yesterday's looting cause much damage?

[Jacob] As far as looting is concerned, three or four shops were ransacked, and some cars damaged. It's the same as usual, it's part of the (?game) if you like, quite common when there is this sort of occurrence, of demonstration. There are always excesses by the left or by the right, resulting in this kind of vandalism.

[Announcer] Tell me, there are reports of dead and injured, too. They are saying three dead. Can you confirm this information?

[Jacob] Yesterday our [words indistinct] said that there were indeed dead and injured, but we are not in a position to get precise, official figures.

[Announcer] Any ideas about the origin of the commando raid?

[Jacob] No, [word indistinct] announced this morning that the inquiry is taking its course, and the secrecy of investigation makes it impossible to know anything about the case until it has been completed.

[Announcer] We don't know who the 13 people are, nor from where they came. People are talking about kung-fu.

[Jacob] Let's say that one of them, one of the members, is said to have connections there. There have also been precedents, you can call it is a commando operation, which burst into the radio station by force in July last year [words indistinct].

[Announcer] What has the opposition's reaction been?

[Jacob] The opposition has had different reactions. Most of them think it was an act of despair, and they would like the search for a solution to the current crisis to be a political solution, in particular the declaration by Manandafy Rakotonirina.

[Announcer] What has Manandafy Rakotonirina, the leader of the MFM [Militants of the Establishment of the Proletarian Regime] one of the opposition parties, said?

[Jacob] [Words indistinct] Razanabahiny the leader of the VONJY [People's Movement for National Unity] also supports this hypothesis, and as for the others, they deplore the escalation of violence.

[Announcer] What exactly do they want? You say that Manandafy Rakotonirina made a statement. What did he say?

[Jacob] He didn't actually make a statement. [Words indistinct] asking him a short time after the official announcement of the events by the minister of information. In any case, he is ready to assume his responsibilities, to work with the vital forces of the nation, and he is even ready for this to happen, even outside his proposal for a transitional government.

[Announcer] Is he demanding a revision of the Constitution?

[Jacob] Exactly. If we believe the headlines of this morning's papers, this is what he is saying: an emergency revision of the constitution according to the MFM.

[Announcer] A last question: In your opinion, what could the commandos hope to gain by attacking only the radio station?

[Jacob] Well, I can only repeat the headlines of this morning's papers: They (?stress) an act of despair, knowing very well [words indistinct] there was nothing ready, nothing prepared in a coherent fashion anyway. It was an outburst doomed to failure.

Mozambique

Foreign Minister Denies Peace Process 'Stagnated'

MB1205140290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 12 May 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi has rejected Renamo's [Mozambican National Resistance] claims that the peace process had stagnated and said that

the armed bandit ringleaders' statements were irrelevant. Foreign Minister Mocumbi said this in a interview with LUSA.

He added that the Mozambican Government wants to hold direct talks as soon as possible. He rejected accusations that Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] is trying to gain time. Minister Mocumbi also said the government is working to ensure that a direct meeting with Renamo will take place soon.

The Mozambican foreign minister was speaking in Lisbon shortly before leaving for Oslo, Norway.

Continued Sanctions Against RSA

*MB1205150190 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Minister Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi said yesterday in Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, that the reason for exerting economic pressure against South Africa, namely [words indistinct] is still intact. Therefore, Dr. Mocumbi said, lifting sanctions would be premature.

He expressed the fear that some Western countries would be acting precipitately in lifting sanctions. He said that the last word on the matter would have to come from the anti-apartheid forces inside South Africa itself and particularly from the [word indistinct] movement, the ANC [African National Congress].

The Mozambican foreign minister said the international community should also wait for the report which the United Nations secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, is preparing at the request of the UN General Assembly on the progress of change in South Africa. Dr. Mocumbi said that South Africa's neighbors had viewed with satisfaction the changes under way in South Africa and that the policy of the Frontline States was to encourage President F.W. de Klerk to continue along this path.

Zimbabwe

President Addresses Opening Session of Parliament

*MB1405155490 Harare THE HERALD in English
3 May 90 p 2*

["Full text" of speech by President Robert Mugabe at the opening of the first session of the third parliament of Zimbabwe on 2 May]

[Text] The last 10 years have, despite many obstacles and difficulties, been years of achievement and progress for our people. We have in these years truly secured our hard-won independence, achieved national unity, transformed the social and economic environment of our country and laid a firm foundation for further people-orientated all-round progress within the context of national unity, harmony and peace.

It has not all been plain sailing but from our 10 years as a sovereign State we have learned many important lessons and are well justified to look to the future with confidence and optimism.

The Constitution will be amended to provide for the creation of an additional office of Vice-President. Other amendments to the Constitution will include the removal of the restrictive provisions under Chapter III as they relate to property rights and, in particular, those concerning land. Necessary amendments will be introduced to enable the Government to distribute land more equitably and speedily than has been possible hitherto. A further constitutional amendment will deal with the status and role of various commissions.

In the areas of defence, my Government will in this session ask Parliament to effect the constitutional amendments which are necessary for the introduction of a single command for our defence forces in order to enhance their efficiency, command and control.

Furthermore, the functions of the Defence Forces Service Commission will be rationalised so that it can relate more realistically to the Ministry of Defence and the defence forces themselves.

Our military presence in Mozambique is based upon a firm appreciation of our national interests and the moral duty to assist a friendly neighbour. It is also pertinent to reiterate that our forces operate in Mozambique at the invitation of that country's legitimate government. They certainly will not stay or remain in that country one day longer than is absolutely necessary.

In the meantime all our people feel nothing but a sense of pride and gratitude for the manner in which our defence forces have carried out their most difficult and complex assignment in Mozambique and along our common border with that country. We thank and congratulate the defence forces for their dedication, loyalty and commitment.

Our security forces will continue to monitor and contain any threats to Zimbabwe's security and territorial integrity. While security forces will be on the frontline of the defence of the country, the Government expects the co-operation of the whole population in identifying any hostile elements in order to contain any threat before it manifests itself in acts of subversion.

In the field of foreign affairs, our diplomatic missions abroad have not only served to strengthen our relations with other countries but have also paved the way for greater appreciation and understanding of our problems, hopes and aspirations among the host governments and peoples. In return, we have witnessed in our country a steady increase in diplomatic missions, indicating the range and nature of the mutually beneficial contacts we have established with other members of the international community.

My Government, alongside other members of the Frontline States, and under the auspices of the OAU, will

continue to give moral, political and material support to the liberation struggle being waged in South Africa.

In that regard, therefore, my Government welcomes the release from prison of some of the South African leaders, including Comrade Nelson Mandela. However, we will still call on the international community to continue to put pressure on the Pretoria regime so that total freedom and democracy can be achieved in that country.

Concerning the legislature, the Third Parliament is seeing the introduction of a Uni-cameral Parliament in keeping with our socio-economic and political goals. Under a new system of departmental committees, Government ministries will be divided into groups and each group will be accountable to a departmental committee of Parliament. The departmental committees will inquire into and report upon the activities and estimates of expenditure of ministries, departments of Government and parastatals.

During this session Parliament will be asked to consider the Civil Evidence Bill, and the Infanticide Bill which will create an offence different to that of murder. Recommendations from the Law Development Commission will be considered with the intention of formulating legislation on the Small Claims Courts, the Companies Act and related matters.

In the area of home affairs, the registration of voters and updating of the voters' rolls will be undertaken in order to ensure that they are ready for the next delimitation exercise and the 1995 General Elections. The system of national registration will be re-organised to ensure efficiency and speedy action. In this connection, 55 district offices will be opened countrywide to deal with the registration of births and deaths.

Regarding the National Archives, provincial centres which will handle local records will be built as an ongoing exercise. The construction will begin in Bulawayo during the course of this year. Land for this purpose is already available.

The decentralisation and re-organisation of the Department of Immigration will be completed when all border posts have been opened on our borders with Botswana and Mozambique. This decentralisation exercise will reduce the number of illegal immigrants and illegal border crossers.

In the police force, the colonial ranks of patrol officer and section officer will be abolished and a single entry point into the force introduced. In order to curb crime, mounted police patrols will be introduced.

The First Five-Year National Development Plan ends this year. Preparations of the Second Five-Year Plan are already under way, and when completed, the plan will be published during this session and will include a concise regional development policy.

The Government has now stepped up its efforts to increase investment, especially in the productive sectors.

In addition to the protection of investment embedded in our Constitution, the Government will enter into multi-lateral and bilateral investment agreements with those countries whose nationals are willing to invest in Zimbabwe. These agreements should go a long way towards attracting investment into Zimbabwe. In addition, the 1989 Investment Register, which is nearing completion, will be published during this session.

In order to improve the environment for the forthcoming trade liberalisation programme, a number of amendments will be made to the Customs and Excise Act and these will be tabled during this session.

The Government will also examine the possibility of establishing a venture capital company to cater primarily for small-scale investors. The company will be designed in such a way that investors in growth points will have easy access to loans offered by the company.

In the area of international economic relations, my Government will intensify efforts for greater regional co-operation and integration in the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] and PTA [Preferential Trade Area] sub-regional groupings as this will form a reliable base for the development of the economies of the region. However, my Government will continue to promote bilateral economic relations with friendly countries. In this connection, a number of trade agreements and additional agreements on double taxation between Zimbabwe and several friendly countries will be tabled in Parliament during this session for ratification.

Government accounting will be upgraded by increasing professional competence, instituting a code of ethics and establishing a national body to guide and advance Government accounting from a technical to professional level.

My Government will continue to seek ways of making the financial sector more responsive to the development requirements of the nation. In this regard, the regulations controlling the activities of private pension funds will be amended with a view to increasing worker participation on the boards of trustees that administer these funds. Measures will be taken to make pensions career-related rather than employer-related so that a pension accrued under one employer can be transferred to the next job.

In the area of industry and commerce, the pace of Zisco's [Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation] rehabilitation programme will be accelerated. The first phase of the coke oven rebuild project will be completed. A new iron ore deposit will be developed at Ripple Creek to provide for a new sinter plant that will feed the blast furnaces. The development of a flat steel product project will be pursued with vigour in order to reduce the country's dependence on imported plate and sheet steel.

The transport industry will continue to get the necessary support from the Government, particularly in respect of the provision of foreign currency for the importation of vehicle kits and spares to meet national requirements and fully

support efforts to manufacture domestically, components and parts here in Zimbabwe through joint venture enterprises established between local and foreign capital.

During this session, the Industrial Development Corporation [IDC] will commission a sheet glass factory thus easing the shortage of building materials in this field. Cement plants will also be established in various parts of the country and a major expansion project by Portland Holdings will be completed. My Government will increase the brick-making capacity of both existing and new companies to meet increasing local and export demand.

Production capacity for quality car and truck tyres will be substantially increased through new investments and work will commence on a chemical pulp and paper project sponsored by the IDC and its partners.

My Government will spare no efforts to improve the operational efficiency of existing industries some of which are experiencing problems of obsolescence and antiquated machinery. The replacement machinery programme will be accelerated to make the manufacturing sector more competitive.

My Government will mount a vigorous programme for the establishment of small-scale industries on a co-operative and individual basis. Such a programme is intended to develop indigenous entrepreneurial skills, create productive employment opportunities, decentralise the manufacturing sector as well as establish links with the existing large industries on a sub-contracting basis.

My Government will take measures to provide for the increased capitalisation of both SEDCO [Small Enterprises Development Corporation] and the State Trading Corporation. Both corporations are in the forefront of the development of local businesses, especially by small entrepreneurs.

The Government will accelerate the establishment of the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre, including the elevation of the status of the Standards Association of Zimbabwe in order to provide the necessary scientific and technological services and research back-up for the manufacturing sector in particular and the economy generally.

A national export promotion organisation will be formed as a partnership between the State and the private sector. This body will maintain the export promotion momentum which has been achieved so far by the Zimbabwe Export Promotion Programme currently being sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities.

The signing of the fourth ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific-EEC Convention (Lomé IV)] will enable Zimbabwe to increase its exports of beef further and benefit from progressive reduction or abolition of customs duties on horticultural and other products.

The mining sector continues to experience an upsurge in mineral exploration and production and my Government will promote further and accelerate the present level of activity in order to fully exploit our country's mineral resources.

A major mining project to produce platinum group metals in the Chegutu geological complex at Selous will be commissioned. This project represents a major investment to the country. The further development and production of these metals will again be undertaken in two other similar projects which are presently in the pre-feasibility stage.

During the second half of this year, a new coal mine will be commissioned at Sengwa, in a partnership between my Government and a private company. In recognition of the economic significance of this undertaking, my Government has already allocated resources for the construction of a full-width tarmac road between Gokwe and Siabuwa.

Following the signing of the agreement between the Government and the Mobil Corporation of America, the search for petroleum and gas in the Zambezi Valley will commence. My Government will closely monitor the gathering by the company of geological and geographical data and the environmental effects of the operation.

In the energy sector, emphasis on power generation will be hydro-based in order to minimise generation costs on electricity.

The medium-sized dam programme will continue to be implemented in order to provide water for domestic, livestock and irrigation purposes, especially to communal areas. The construction of six medium-sized dams in Masvingo Province is due to start later this year. It is further hoped to start the Shobi Dam on the lower Umzingwane River and the Longlands Dam which will further boost the water supply to Marondera.

In the areas of livestock production, it has been decided that to ensure the rebuilding of our national herd as well as regain our European export markets, legislation will be introduced to control illegal cattle movements and other forms of indiscipline in this area. In this regard, a Control of Animals (Trespasses) Bill and an amendment to the Animal Health Act which will raise existing penalties to levels that will have a deterrent effect will be introduced in Parliament during this session.

In this session, Parliament will be asked to amend the Labor Relations Act in order to harmonise standards and strengthen the role of employers' and workers' organisations in the day-to-day administration of the laws, while the Government retains a regulatory, standard setting, monitoring and enforcement role.

Free collective bargaining will now be actively implemented following the setting up of a prices and incomes board. In the area of manpower planning, my Government will introduce an amendment to the Manpower

Planning and Development Act; and will carry out detailed sectoral manpower surveys as well as surveys of professions and occupations, while closely monitoring the transfer of skills by expatriates.

Regarding employment creation, my Government will develop a national employment policy in consultation with the employers' and workers' representatives and other interested bodies, and structure a modern employment service whose hallmark will be accessibility and responsiveness to job-seekers.

In the Public Service, my Government will make Zipam [expansion not known] an autonomous institution, in order to allow more flexibility in its administration and to improve the execution of its functions.

Regulations to remove some differences in conditions of service between officers and employees in the Civil Service will be introduced. Responsibility for disciplinary matters will be delegated to heads of ministries with leave of appeal to the Public Service Commission, and current regulations will be amended to allow for customary law widows to receive pension benefits.

The in-service training of unqualified and underqualified teachers in our schools will be mounted in every region during school holidays and will be conducted by both head office and regional office personnel.

My Government will lay greater emphasis on technical vocational education at secondary level, and in this regard, pupils will be streamed after the Junior Certificate level so that secondary education will be more closely linked to job-creation.

My Government will formalise relationships among all tertiary institutions, including those run by other ministries, to facilitate vertical and horizontal linkages, the objective being to co-ordinate, standardize, validate and certificate all non-degree professional qualifications in the country.

At the technical, vocational and teacher education colleges, my Government will consolidate existing programmes through provision of additional infrastructure and equipment. Enrolments will increase in response to the increased number of qualified applicants and to the skill shortages in the public and private sectors.

At University level, my Government will place before Parliament this session two Bills, one with respect to the setting up of the National University of Science and Technology to be established in Bulawayo and the other to establish a National Commission on higher education.

My Government will continue to develop the health infrastructure in line with our policy of equity in health. In addition to the construction of further rural health centres, attention will be paid to district, provincial and central hospitals, for without these higher levels of the health referral system our efforts to improve the health of the nation will be in vain. In line with the strengthening of district level health facilities, the eight district

hospitals built through the Family Health Project will be commissioned. Preparatory work for the second phase of the strengthening of health centres and district hospitals, will be completed.

The unification of the two nursing grades will start towards the end of this year when State Certified Nurses with the required educational qualifications will undergo upgrading courses. In this regard, the school currently under construction at Masvingo will be completed and training should start at this school this year.

With wildlife management already decentralised to local levels, it is proposed to make wildlife and agricultural option to complement crop production and stock raising. Wildlife management will be rationalised to bring economic benefits to the rural communities that engage in it. Game meat will be processed in order to supplement our beef supply in the local market.

The focus in the rural afforestation programme will be concentrated on increased participation by the people in raising seedlings in nurseries and management and on utilisation of forests. Rural/District Councils will be expected to play a major role in this regard.

Tourist infrastructure throughout the country will be expanded to meet the needs of both local and foreign tourists. Regional tourist offices will therefore be opened in all provincial centres so that tourism promoters will be able to reach all parts of the country.

My Government is conscious that efficient transport systems are essential in promoting the socio-economic development of the country. Regarding the provision of transport to rural areas, efforts are already under way to alleviate shortages, initially by de-regulating all trucks of gross mass up to 10 tones operating in one province. A Road Motor Transportation Bill for this purpose will be introduced during this session.

At present, 42 mini-buses and 109 DAF buses have been ordered and the Government will ensure that they are assembled and put on the roads immediately. Efforts are also being made to augment the rural bus fleet as a matter of utmost urgency. Similarly, the Government has decided as an emergency measure to commit a significant amount of foreign currency for the importation of heavy to light commercial vehicles, both in kit and completely built-up forms, with a view to improving the nation's road haulage fleet. My Government will undertake the detailed engineering design for the construction of a rapid rail commuter system to carry commuters from Chitungwiza and the high-density suburbs of Harare.

My Government will intensify its road and bridge construction programme to enhance access into rural areas; while at the same time maintaining the already complete national network in a reasonable state of repair.

Work is in progress in regard to the improvement of the operations of the National Railways of Zimbabwe. As

honourable members are aware, necessary arrangements have been finalised to procure 30 new diesel locomotives for the National Railways of Zimbabwe. In the meantime, strenuous efforts have gone into the rehabilitation of the existing locomotive fleet and the associated rolling stock. Much of this work and that relating to the rationalisation of the management structures, staffing and operations of the National Railways of Zimbabwe generally, have been undertaken by, or in response to the initiatives of, the Emergency Task Force on the National Railways of Zimbabwe, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Cde Simon Muzenda, which I established last year for the purpose of identifying factors impeding the efficient operation of our railway system and working out and implementing necessary solutions.

An additional B767-200 ER Aircraft will be acquired during the 1990/91 financial year for Air Zimbabwe. The complete modernisation of the airline's fleet will enhance its competitiveness on the international market.

The shortage of decent, affordable and durable housing in both rural and urban areas continues to be of great concern to the Government. It is intended to implement over 49 new housing projects in rural areas with a total of 8,551 units during the 1990/91 financial year. These houses are planned for resettlement areas and planned villages. In commercial farming areas, farmers will continue to be urged to provide decent accommodation for their employees.

The Government will diligently pursue the establishment of the Building Research Institute which will look into the use of low-cost, locally available building materials. My Government will also proceed to establish a National Housing Corporation. The corporation will, among other things, engage in construction works and production of building materials through joint ventures where the partner provides or procures essential plant and machinery.

On the question of shortages of professional manpower which has adversely affected our construction programme, the employment of expatriates will be continued as a stop-gap measure. However, the Government strongly supports the establishment of a School of Environmental Studies at the second university in Bulawayo. The school should offer courses in architecture, quantity surveying, estate management and property valuation.

My Government will continue to decentralise its information services to make them available to as many people as possible in the rural areas.

Efforts will be made to extend TV 2 to Bulawayo. The transmitter network will be extended to include Chiredzi and the installation of the transmitter at Kenmaur will be completed to cater for the four radio stations. Television services to Mount Darwin and Gokwe will be introduced and television transmission from Nyanga,

Gwanda and Masvingo stations will be improved. A new mast and transmitters will be installed at Victoria Falls for the four radio stations.

The expansion and modernisation of the existing telephone network in both the urban and rural areas and the improvement of its efficiency remain a priority of my Government. To improve inter-regional and International communication, the capacity of the Gweru International Switching Centre will be enhanced and a second antenna will be installed at the Mazowe Earth Station to cater for traffic from Asia and the Far East. Existing post office buildings will be extended or replaced to meet increased demand and new post offices will be built at growth points in the rural areas.

My Government will, during this session, complete the unification of the rural and district councils. Unification will herald the creation of five additional municipalities, namely the town councils of Bindura and Rusape and the urban local authorities of Gwanda, Karoi and Ruwa. My Government will also lay before Parliament reports recommending the upgrading of certain municipalities to city status.

This session, some 44 growth points and district service centres will be excised from the communal lands and gazetted for title deeds purposes, with stands allocated to those interested in operating businesses at these centres.

With regard to co-operatives, a comprehensive investment plan for the production, agricultural, marketing and supply co-operative unions will be implemented during this session. The key features of the plan include assisting co-operative unions to restructure their management so as to make them more efficient, developing more appropriate management systems for use by the Government extension staff in advising unions and by managers of these unions, assisting unions to acquire transport and assisting unions to obtain adequate working capital.

In the area of community development, the training of 8,000 village community workers will be expanded to include basic aspects of enterprise development and management. Efforts will also be undertaken to improve the supervision of cadres.

A new National Sports Commission will be established to co-ordinate the comprehensive organisation and development of sport and other recreational activities in the country. The Dog Racing Prohibition Act will be repealed. This will widen the range and scope of sporting activities in Zimbabwe.

The budget and estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1990/91 and related legislation will be presented to you for your approval.

I commend these matters to your consideration and now declare this, the First Session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe, to be duly open.

Burkina Faso

Constitutional Commissioner on Multiparty System

AB1405184290 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0630 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Yesterday, the chairman of the Constitutional Commission, Major Arsene Bongnessan Ye, held a news conference at which he touched on several issues. This morning, we will discuss what he said about the multiparty political system:

[Begin Ye recording] As you know, during the previous meeting of the Coordination Bureau, the political leadership of the Popular Front discussed some major topics in the Constitution. In fact, we did not at all discard the idea of a multiparty system. You listened to the comrade chairman of the Popular Front at the installation ceremony of the Constitutional Commission when he clearly said that we will accept the existence of other political formations apart from the Popular Front, provided these political formations are oriented toward anti-imperialism.

It is worth recalling that we do not want to return to a normal constitutional life of the type we experienced before, where the reign of money, corruption, and finally of politics was the order of the day. That is not the case. It is a matter of drawing up a constitution that can govern all aspects of life in Burkina Faso in line with the aspirations of the democratic and popular revolution. We think that apart from the Popular Front, other political parties and groups can exist, as the comrade Popular Front chairman said, provided these groups exist within the limits of anti-imperialism. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

Government 'On Alert' After Soldiers Demonstrate

AB1405152490 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT
14 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, May 14 (AFP)—The Ivory Coast Government was put on alert Monday, as hundreds of soldiers demonstrated and transport workers launched a strike for better pay.

Many Ivorians thought a dawn military coup had succeeded here, as some 500 young soldiers surrounded the radio and television stations while military trucks drove through the streets of Abidjan and police officers were kept at a distance. The radio, however, went on the air as usual early Monday, announcing that the soldiers returned to their barracks after demonstrating their discontent and sending a delegation to meet President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The soldiers, mainly conscripts with a few officers, protested against working and living conditions and expressed their desire to re-enlist in the army.

Under presidential orders, the Army since mid-October has gone on nightly patrols, combing the streets in search of bandits. Soldiers were also sent out to put down student protests and popular unrest in February and March against planned austerity measures which the government later retracted.

Some soldiers said they became enraged Sunday after national television broadcast a demonstration of young people wearing green T-shirts bearing a picture of the president and the message: "The hoodlums are behind one man: Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Yes to PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] (the democratic party which has ruled the country since independence from France in 1960).

The youths denied any responsibility in the riots earlier this year when several windows were smashed and buses destroyed. Ivorian authorities had authorized their demonstration "of support for the head of state."

Hours later hundreds of recruits left the Akuedo military camp some 15 kilometers (nine miles) from here took to the streets noisily, taking up position around the television studios in Cocody and the radio station in the downtown Plateau District.

Other soldiers came from barracks in Abidjan. Some shots were fired into the air by recruits, who were pleased to learn that Mr. Houphouet-Boigny would "quickly and favorably" examine their demands, witnesses said.

Following their demonstration, the young soldiers were taken by military trucks under army escort to a camp in Bingerville, some 30 kilometers (19 miles) from here. Army officials did not say if the recruits would be punished.

Monday's demonstration coincided with a strike by Abidjan public bus drivers launched at dawn. The drivers are demanding payment of an annual bonus determined by profits of the state firm, Sotra [Abidjan Public Transport Company]. The work stoppage began without the blessing of the umbrella General Union of Workers (UGTCI), an affiliate of the ruling party. Thousands of people have been left without transport in Abidjan as a result of the strike.

The two events of Monday came as the social situation here remains tense as officials have yet to disclose details of a revamped austerity plan. The government had earlier planned to slash civil service salaries and impose a "solidarity tax" on private sector income. Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, however, bowed to public pressure last month by announcing the introduction of a multiparty system.

Eight political parties are now demanding official recognition and are hopeful of scoring success in residential, legislative and municipal elections to be held before the end of the year.

Public Transport Employees' Strike Continues

*AB1405141290 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Commuters were this morning unable to take buses of the Abidjan public transport company, Sotra [Abidjan Public Transport Company], because some employees of the company were on strike. Our reporter Rene Bah was on the scene to obtain more information on the strike. Meanwhile, here is a statement by Sotra chairman Maurice Bahi Zahiri.

[Begin Zahiri recording] Following a strike call, Sotra drivers and ticket attendants did not report for work this morning. Sotra apologizes to its dear customers for the inconveniences caused by these events. The minister of public works, transport, construction and town planning, has summoned a delegation of this group of workers, made up of five people from the various bus terminals, to a meeting at his office this morning to seek, through dialogue, ways and means of favoring the speedy resumption of work by employees. For almost two hours, we have been waiting patiently to begin this meeting. [end recording]

Negotiations Under Way

*AB1505101090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] The strike at the Abidjan Public Transport Company [Sotra] has not ended yet. Although the striking workers and the management of the company seemed to have worked out a solution yesterday, and despite the promises made yesterday to spare Abidjan commuters a second day of inconvenience, Sotra buses are not yet back on the road today. Negotiations are, however, under way for a solution to this situation.

Social Democrats Leader Zadi States Views

*AB1105214290 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 11 May 90*

[Text] The debate on democracy and the multiparty system continues in the Ivory Coast. After the news conferences yesterday by two opposition leaders, Laurent Gbagbo of the Ivorian Popular Front, FPI; and Francis Wodie of the Ivorian Workers' Party, PIT, it was the turn of Gotey Zadi Zaourou, leader of the Union of Social Democrats, USD, to present his party to Ivorians. Pierre Ignace Pressia will give you the details:

[Pressia] Mr. Zadi's news conference centered on four main themes: the profile of the Union of Social Democrats and its method of operation, the Ivorian society of tomorrow as conceived by the USD, multiparty politics in Ivory Coast, and the invalid academic year.

Concerning the profile of the USD, Mr. Zadi defined his party as combatants acting in concert and representing the broadest collegial structure. The USD, according to its leader, is leftist oriented and adheres to Mitterrand's concept of the presidential majority system. It is a party that is open to dialogue and to all races and cultures.

As a model of the society, the USD did not really unveil its plans yesterday. Mr. Zadi, who promised to do so at the right time, merely outlined its principles. The party will allow the majority of Ivorians to attain a median social level so as to decrease current disparities.

Touching on multiparty politics, Zadi Zaourou paid tribute to President Houphouet, who showed that he was great by respecting the desire of Ivorians for true democracy. The USD leader expects more from the president of the republic and asks him to place himself in the high position of arbitrator for all political parties in Ivory Coast, thus allowing those he trained politically to militate in the full sense of the word and to face the Ivorian opposition in the arena of debate.

Mr. Zadi explained that Democratic Party of Ivory Coast activists are not enemies but rather political opponents. The USD called for a round-table conference so that all the parties can reach an agreement on how to conduct the democratic process. The USD, like other opposition parties, called for the dissolution of the government in power and the setting up of a transitional government comprising all the new political tendencies to enable the country to hold truly democratic and free elections.

Regarding the invalid academic year, the USD believes the government should now order the reopening of classes. The USD pledged to support any action aimed at reopening schools. It nevertheless suggested the cancellation of the Balla Keita [former education minister] reform of the Baccalaureate examination.

To sum up, the speech of the USD leader was moderate, marked by courtesy and respect for political opponents. This is perhaps an important step toward the principles of multiparty democracy, which is just beginning in the Ivory Coast.

New Party Seeks Official Recognition

*AB1205220290 Paris AFP in French 1303 GMT
12 May 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 12 May (AFP)—A new political opposition party, the Socialist National Party (PNS), has demanded official recognition, its chairman, Mr. Raphael Yapi Beda, 36, a businessman, told AFP today. According to the Abidjan Prefecture, the PNS is one of the eight parties which have filed their bylaws since the authorization of party politics in Ivory Coast on 30 April.

The aim of the PNS is to promote national unity in Ivory Coast by combating tribalism and changing the capitalist economic system into one based on the semipublic economic philosophy.

In the social field, the PNS intends to establish trade union freedom and a just society, and to fight against unemployment and underemployment. "Priority must be given to Ivorians in the area of employment," Mr. Beda stated, adding that he was not chauvinistic.

The new party intends to pay particular attention to the social situation of farmers by protecting their incomes and providing them with health care.

Asked his assessment of the policy of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI—the sole party in power since independence in 1960), Mr. Beda declared: "We do not reject wholesale the policy of the PDCI, but we do not approve it wholesale either. We are here to correct certain errors of that party." The PNS, Mr. Beda stated, is resolutely on the side of the opposition and will, at the appropriate time, hold discussions with the other opposition organizations.

Liberia

UK Engineer Describes Attack on Yekepa

AB1405214190 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 14 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberian rebels are now in control of the mining town of Yekepa in Nimba County after attacking it on Saturday. They forced the government garrison and some residents to flee across the border into Guinea, among them expatriates working at the local iron ore mines. One of them was British Mining Engineer Robin Shadwick, who has now arrived in Ivory Coast. On the line, Mark Doyle asked him what happened when the rebels attacked:

[Begin recording] [Shadwick] They attacked round about 10 o'clock, and they were attacking from the Saniquellie area side. I went to the general manager's house, and when the attacking got quite heavy with the light fire, we were advised by the general manager to move to Guinea, which we all did.

[Doyle] So, did all of the expatriates and all of the local staff leave?

[Shadwick] Yes, the majority of the local staff, yes. Quite a few of the hospital staff stayed and were still working, and we heard from them the next day, and everything was ok with the hospital. The power was on for the night, we saw the lights throughout the night, and the power was on the next day.

[Doyle] So was anybody killed in the attack?

[Shadwick] I did not see anybody killed. I did not see (?anybody until) I just saw some of the Armed Forces of Liberia the next day in Guinea.

[Doyle] So, there was a real fire fight between the Liberian Army and the rebels, was there?

[Shadwick] Yes, I would say, from 10 o'clock to at least 5 o'clock, heavy light fire [as heard]—light automatic fire.

[Doyle] But you do not know actually any casualty figures?

[Shadwick] No, I do not know any casualty figures at all, no.

[Doyle] So, was the Liberian Army unit pushed across the border into Guinea by the rebels, or what?

[Shadwick] No, the Liberian Army retreated due to lack of ammunition.

[Doyle] Now, do you have any idea as to why the rebels attacked the mine at this particular time?

[Shadwick] No, we have no stated reason why the rebels did attack at that time, no.

[Doyle] Because there have been some rumors and reports that some sort of a deal was made between the government and the rebels not to attack the mine because it is such an important economic installation?

[Shadwick] I cannot answer that because I do not know anything about that, but the mine area was completely safe for quite a long time, I do know that. It was not [word indistinct] in any way. [end recording]

Bar Association Welcomes Efforts on Crisis

AB1405220290 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The Liberian National Bar Association [LNBA] says it welcomes efforts by government to establish places of asylum for participants in the current conflict and its pronounced intention to have the conflict resolved by nonviolent, peaceful, and diplomatic means. This was among a number of resolutions adopted in Monrovia on Friday by the LNBA at the close of a two-day meeting at which the association also voluntarily offered the services of its members, collectively and individually, to work with other professional bodies and religious institutions so as to help bring the crisis to a peaceful conclusion.

The resolution also lauded government for its intention to establish a Human Rights Commission to help resolve the conflict and urge government to encourage and support the formation of an independent commission. The Liberian National Bar Association further suggested that the proposed Human Rights Commission should comprise of various religious and professional bodies in

Liberia, with observer status extended to Amnesty International so as to make its activities more effective and objective and thus bring credibility to the commission's work.

The LNBA resolution then frowned on allegations of excesses in human rights violation during the present fighting in parts of Liberia and expressed solidarity with all displaced persons and victims of the conflict, especially with residents of the conflict areas.

In a related development, the Liberian National Bar Association has commended the government for its pronounced commitment to the rule of law and called for appropriate measures against violators to protect the public from harassment and intimidation.

The LNBA recommendation was contained in a resolution issued last Friday after a two day meeting. Also, it noted the repeated pronouncement of government that it will uphold, observe, and protect the Liberian Constitution and that free and fair elections will be held in 1991.

Nigeria

ANC's Mandela Praises 'Political Tolerance'

*AB1405218590 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT
14 May 90*

[Text] Lagos, 14 May (AFP)—The merits of political tolerance were voiced here Monday by South African black leader Nelson Mandela at an official welcoming ceremony staged by Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

"We believe in political tolerance," the deputy president of the African National Congress said.

His talks this month with President Frederik de Klerk had clearly shown that "at the end of the day there was no victor, no loser, and that the only victor was the South African people."

Mr. Mandela said he was in regular contact with Mr. de Klerk, who was "serious" in the search for peace. Both men had realised "we were closer to each other than ever before" after their talks, Mr. Mandela said.

He said the ANC [African National Congress] wanted a peaceful settlement. He reminded the [word indistinct] Nigerian Government and military high command that at a joint press conference with Mr. de Klerk, he had "pointed out that there is not a single political organisation which could ever compare with the ANC in its total commitment to peace."

The ANC had always considered its "main weapon was non-violent and pacific struggle," Mr. Mandela said. It had been forced to resort to violence when the Pretoria authorities "sent troops in the townships, beating people in their houses to send them to work" during strikes in 1958-61.

Asks Continued Support

*AB1405185490 Dakar PANA in English 1456 GMT
14 May 90*

[Text] Lagos, 14 May, (NAN/PANA)—Visiting South African nationalist, Nelson Mandela, on Sunday at a civic reception held in his honour, praised the Government and people of Nigeria for their support and commitment to the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

Mandela, who regained freedom after 27 years of imprisonment on 11 February, said that Nigeria had demonstrated consistent commitment in the struggle to free South Africa from the stranglehold of apartheid. He said that he was grateful to Nigeria, which he described as rich and beautiful, for its support and contribution especially for the eminent persons group of which Nigeria's one time head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo is co-chairman.

Mandela said that South Africa has never been the same after the eminent persons tour of the apartheid enclave.

Mandela, who had visited Nigeria in 1962, said "when I came out at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, I saw thousands of cheering Nigerians, I was convinced that I was not only among friends but that I have come home".

He said that he was in the country not only because of the financial and material support that Nigeria had given to the cause for freedom in South Africa but to also to express his sincere gratitude to Nigerians in a more personal manner. He appealed for the continued support of the country as the fight against apartheid moves into what he described as the most difficult phase of the liberation struggle.

Earlier, in an address, the chairman of the Nelson Mandela National Reception Committee, Professor Nurudeen Alao, extolled the sterling qualities of Dr. Mandela and his steadfastness and doggedness in the struggle. Alao told Mandela that the people of Nigeria were solidly behind him and the South African people in their struggle against the racist South African Government. He said that Nigerians, Africans and other freedom loving people of the world salute his determination in standing against attempts to humiliate the black race.

Mandela and his wife arrived in Lagos on Sunday to start a four day visit to the country.

Senegal

* Idle Youth's Exposure to Manipulation Cited

*34190110B Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 23-29 Mar
90 p 6*

[Editorial by Abdou Sow]

[Text] "Major company is recruiting: Workers with DFEM [not further expanded] or Baccalaureat level, age

25 to 27 years, energetic and available to work on watch shift; Canvasser-salesman, Baccalaureat level, age 25 to 27 years, discipline and good team spirit."

This announcement appeared in the 17 March edition of the daily LE SOLEIL. Its requirements were sufficiently unusual to merit some questions, especially in Senegal where the extremely elastic meaning of the concept of intellectual often includes "DFEM holders and Baccalaureat level" in this category. Thus, one might think that this involves:

1. A real and genuine job offer by a company desiring to recruit workers with a certain level of education;
2. A code message from the authorities to private enterprises to make them understand that the time has come to use the vast reservoir of labor composed of unemployed secondary school graduates who can no longer continue to disdain a labor job;
3. A trial balloon launched by some research bureau to evaluate the attitude of young secondary school graduates toward labor and low-level jobs;
4. The work of a joking cynic trying to show how undervalued graduates are in Senegal.

However, for several reasons one can justifiably conclude that the first hypothesis is the right one, and that it is simply a matter of a company that has taken the labor market situation into account in formulating educational level requirements for the workers and salesmen that it plans to hire. Moreover, this is entirely in accord with the objectives declared by the World Bank and the IMF, which state loud and clear that a work force that knows how to read and write is more productive than a totally illiterate work force. It is in relation to these considerations that international financial institutions have for several years been exerting strong pressures on Third World governments to compel them to make deep cuts in budgets for education.

Today, the first stage, undermining the educational systems of the poor and indebted states, has reached its critical point—which has been reflected recently in very serious school and university disturbances in several countries of the South. The second stage of the operation is now being launched, integrating the graduates, through the lower level, into the production system; graduates who, though certainly moderately educated, probably dreamed of a very different situation. (Let it be well understood that there is no question here of denying the importance and dignity of manual labor, but of understanding a process that is generating social disturbances and is in great part responsible for dismantling the education systems in the Third World).

The calculation by the IMF and the World Bank—and faithfully adopted by the governments—is based on the postulate that an abundant labor force attracts many more investors and their capital if, in addition to being cheap, it is also educated. It is in the context of this old

capitalist truth that one should put the social deprotection laws approved on 4 October. Likewise for the tax relief measures granted to foreign "job-generating" companies that would like to locate in the poor countries, almost all of which have developed huge industrial free zones for this purpose. Senegal is not outdone.

In the hard times that the poor peoples of Third World countries are now experiencing, the youth have more than their share of misfortune and frustration. Do they want to study? The educational system is falling in ruins. Suppose they still earn diplomas by sheer persistence? There are no jobs for them. The future is blocked. Life is conjugated in present tense, in uncertainty mood. And also temptation mood, like that resorted to by these young mercenaries—in fact, young devils quite happy to earn 1,000- or 2,000-franc notes a day—recruited by the Socialist Party to fight against the opposition demonstrators. This affair provides a striking illustration for realizing the use that someone can make of the disastrous situation of the youth: tactic crowds and bullies. One should also explain that it is not at all the youth of the fine neighborhoods. On the contrary, these are misfit young people, without resources, deprived to the point of accepting money to engage in fights that are lost in advance, because they are not their own but fights of factions struggling to wield power.

These drudges of the scuffle receive their minimal wages from day to day. Like the life that they are offered. They prolong, certainly without knowing it, the sinister memory of El Lobo. It is unlikely that their employers talk to them about this ancestor and his tragic end. For the moment, the janissaries are penned in like wild animals—guard dogs?—behind the iron gate of the Socialist Party Headquarters, waiting to be unleashed into the arena to scuffle with the opponents (in this connection, it would be interesting to know the feelings of a policeman or gendarme who, in the exercise of his sacred mission of preserving order in the Republic, is "shoved" by a young loud-mouth armed with an iron bar or other miscellaneous objects, and he, also, determined to rap the demonstrator because he has been paid to preserve order. What order, and for whose benefit?

There is also recruiting on the other side; professional activists, blue collars, bodyguards, and other "bruisers." If not young and vigorous, don't apply. All this is regrettable, because each is feverishly aggravating the situation of young people, a situation that everyone is at the same time loudly bemoaning.

What surprise, therefore, when during one of the general assemblies that accompany their strike movements, one student—no doubt frightened by the life awaiting them, him and his comrades, when they leave the high school benches—proposed this tragicomic slogan: "Renewable sleepless year!" Perhaps to give the adults time to think about the terrible fate of the youth.

*** Opposition Condemns 'Aggression' of PS Gangs**

34190110A Dakar SUD HEBDO in French
8 Mar 90 p 4

[Article by Demba Ndiaye]

[Text] The opposition-police showdown did not take place on Sunday, 4 March. Although the meeting had been banned, the "Eight" had decided to go ahead even at the risk of doing battle with the police. Finally, late Saturday night, the party leaders decided to postpone the demonstration pending next Saturday, 10 March, when they plan to hold another meeting. The only snag is that the party members themselves were not aware of this step backward by their leaders. Therefore, they were surprised to learn on site about postponement of the meeting. Some even went so far as to organize the beginning of a demonstration on 25th Road but were quickly dispersed by the police. In fact, following their press conference of Tuesday, the 27th, announcing their "mobilization campaign," one sensed a kind of haste to open hostilities on 28 February at all costs. The united leaders had simply forgotten that after several months of political immobility, the "Sopi" movement was dozing a little. Furthermore, by luck of the calendar, the Africa football cup provided greater motivation to follow the peregrinations of the "Lions" than to play "civil war" in the street. Finally, one may wonder how much the leaders' tactic of sending the party members into the street and staying home themselves chilled that ardor of the troops. No doubt it was in order to adjust their aim that the "Eight" have planned several

meetings with the youth, women, and independent trade unionists in particular. In a statement by the "Eight" parties dated Saturday, 3 March, concerning the banning of the meeting, the parties noted that "the prefectural decree banning the meeting was invalid in form, illegal in basis, and constituted a genuine abuse of power." Stating that under "the current status of our law, in particular the law on public meetings and explicit real motives for public order disturbances, simple allegation of threat of disturbance does not suffice." Concerning the death of Mor Fall in Thies, the "Eight" had "learned with consternation that the certificate of manner of death displayed by the government and attributed to Dr Amadou Tidiane Kane is a fake, and they share the indignation of that practitioner, who issued a formal denial of the government's allegations." They also condemned the "armed bands of the PS" [Socialist Party] and demanded their dissolution. They will hold "the government and the PS responsible if the provocations and attacks of these thugs trigger a legitimate counteraction by the people." In order to mark International Women's Day on 8 March, the "Eight" allied parties have planned a meeting at the Ouakam Transport Cafe with the women of their organizations. Also, the Liberal International, whose headquarters is in London (Mrs Wade is one of its vice presidents), has given its support to the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party] demands by issuing a protest condemning "strongly the arrest of opposition members in Senegal and the violence used against them in reaction to their national action day." That organization also called for organization of "honest elections under international supervision."

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